CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Brigade Orders.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUGUST 12th, 1830.

THE 4th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade by Regiments, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

The 53d Regiment, (Col. Gillis,) at Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 12th October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The 54th, (Col. McNeill,) at McLean's Mills, on Thursday the 14th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 44th, (Col. Dowd,) at Moore Court House, on Saturday the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 52d, (Col. Underwood,) at Sampson Court House, on Monday the 25th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 41st, (Col. Jones,) at Bladen Court House, on Wednesday the 27th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 55th, (Col. Powell,) at Columbus C. House, on Friday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Henry W. Ayer, commanding.

CHAS. B. JONES, Aid.

Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance.

A FEW copies of these celebrated Sermons have been presented by a gentleman to the Fayetteville Temperance Society, and are left at the Observer Office for sale or to be loaned to persons desirous of reading them.

August 19, 1830.

Fire Proof House Covering.

WE have hereby appointed and empowered Mr. JAMES MARTINE of Fayetteville, to cover houses with tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, on Mr. Richard S. Tilden's patent improved plan of covering, which for its decided adantage over all other methods of fire proof covering, deserves public patronage. On this plan the builder saves very considerably in the strength of timbers and framing; a slate roof requiring strength of timbers well framed in order to bear its weight. In a tin roof, there being no comparative weight, half the strength of timbers and framing is quite sufficient. This plan is peculiarly adapted to old buildings—on these nothing more being required than to take off the old shingles, knock down the old nails and put on the tin; the method of putting on the tin being so perfect that whatever may be the state of the sheeting, in reason, a perfectly water proof as well as fire proof roof is readily secured, that will last, according to the best information on the subject, one hundred years. Another very decided advantage of this method of covering is, that it is not subject to any kind of damage whatever, for, while it lies on close and smooth, forming the handsomest roof in any in use, it would require the strength of a man to pull one sheet from its position. As to the use of tin in house covering, it is well known and used in many parts of the world, and believed to be preferable to any kind of fire proof covering except copper. It has however fallen into disuse in some parts of the United States, wholly on account of the manner of its being nailed on the roof, a number of nails being driven through each sheet in such a way as to occasion leaks. On the present plan no nail is driven through the tin, the tin being locked and attached to the roof in such a way as to render it quite impossible to leak one drop. The public at once place the most implicit confidence in the mode of fire proof and water proof covering, and as to its last, we could produce the best testimony, that it has been on houses ninety-five years and yet perfectly good. It has the most decided advantages over all other methods of fire proof covering except copper; it is the cheapest of any now in use. We have left certificates in the hands of Mr. Martine from as respectable gentlemen as any in Virginia, setting forth the advantages of this plan.

We have also empowered Mr. Martine to introduce the plan in any part of North Carolina, either by letting any person have the work done by the square or otherwise selling the patent right for a town in the State. Mr. Martine will give the necessary instruction as to the method of turning the tin and putting it on.

BURL & TILDEN.

July 1, 1830. 82 tf.

The thorough bred Horse Giles Scroggins,

WILL Stand the ensuing fall Season, commencing the 15th August and ending the 1st Nov., one mile South of Clinton in Sampson County;—and no where else. He will be in Fayetteville during the week of Cumberland County Court in September.

The Terms of the *Fall* Season, will be $8 the leap,—$12 the Season,—and $20 to insure a mare to be in foal; with $1 to the groom for every mare.

For the pedigree, performance, &c. of Giles Scroggins, those interested are referred to the printed hand-bills for the last Spring Season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, Agent.

August 1st, 1830.

Wanted,

3,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Unseasonable and dangerous practices.—After a long and fatiguing walk, or laborious exercise of any kind, to throw off coat or other garment, and untie cravat, expose the neck and breast, and the sit down at an open window or door, in a current of air in the evening.

To drink after such fatigue or exposure, very cold or iced water, or to take iced punch, or iced cream, in place of a draught of clear river water, or that which has been exposed some time to the air.

To sleep exposed directly to the night air, especially if it be very damp, and much cooler than the air of day.

To have recourse to morning bitters, drams or *antifogmatics* of any description, other than sponging the whole surface of the body with salt water or using a tepid bath of the same. To be tempted by the sleepiness of the evening, to set up till midnight, and as a consequence, to lie in bed in the morning.

To take the usual meals when excessively fatigued from want of sleep, unaccustomed labor, or beginning indisposition. Abstinence, or reduced diet, timely commenced, will obviate all the risks from these causes.—*Journal of Health.*

Translated for the Amateur, from the French.

THE PARISIAN SIBYL.

In former days the business of sorcery was not exercised in France with impunity, and those who were given to shuffling fortunes from cards, answered for it too often with their lives. Our good ancestors were in the habit of burning without scruple all who were guilty of witchcraft; and my good ladies Villeneuve, Michel, and Le Normand, now in full career, if they had been born a century earlier, would infallibly have ended their days at the stake. But chiromancy, cartomancy and necromancy are at present fashionable sciences, and lucrative branches of trade; and sorcery, instead of leading to a funeral pile, conducts to fortune. All Paris have in succession paid their respects to the cards of Lady Villeneuve, the whites-of-eggs of Madame Michel, and the black hen of Mademoiselle Le Normand. Each of these practices has been celebrated in her turn; but a young sorceress is now before the public who promises to surpass them all.

The Temple of this new sibyl is one of the most frequented quarters of Paris. In the morning it is open to the beauty, tender and timid, but who confides in the turn of a card; to the greedy speculator, who would know what success attends his enterprises; to the modest and innocent girl who is anxious to discover whom she should fall in love with; to the anquiet husband whose dreams are disturbed by an ugly major of dragoons, in big boots, and wearing monstrous mustachios; to the gamester who would win back at whist what he has lost at faro. The numerous equipages ranged before the entrance, indicate the rank of the visiters. I had heard the oracles of this modern pythoness frequently cited with great praise. Some ladies spoke to me in high terms of the vivacity of her mind, the delicacy of her questions, and especially the promtness with which she divined what they dared not tell to her. Gentlemen had described in raptures the sweetness of her features, the elegance of her manners, and assured me that she was a most exquisite creature. These eulogies excited my curiosity; and I determined to ascertain for myself the merits and beauties of this celebrated personage.

The clock had just struck eight as I presented myself at the door of her hotel. On declaring the object of my visit, I was ushered into a little saloon furnished with the greatest simplicity, with nothing to indicate the profession of its occupant. This was a young lady about twenty-five years of age, tall, well made, expressing herself with grace, very agreeable and various in her conversation. There was something malicious in her glance, and sardonic in her smile, and she jested freely upon the inconveniences of her art, and attempted to convince me of its excellence. I saw that she was not herself very well persuaded of the truth she wished to impress upon me; and I thought that of all who came into her house, the young sibyl herself had the least faith in the infallibility of her oracles.

After having conversed with me a few moments, she ascended the sacred tripod: already the prophetic spirit had begun to move the delicate fibres of her brain, when a light hand rapped three times at the door of our apartment and uttered in a troubled voice, "Open; it is I." My pretty prophetess was evidently embarrassed, and I was preparing to take my leave. She prevented me. "You have the air of a gallant gentleman," she at length said to me, smiling. I bowed assent. "I am sure of it," she added; "go into this cabinet." She pushed me gently into the cabinet, shut the door upon me, and to prevent all accidents took the key with her. I consoled my captivity by making immediate use of a crevice, through which I could see every thing that was going on in the saloon.

The lady who entered was younger and more beautiful than the sibyl. Her face was a picture of innocence and candor. "At length," said she laughing—"I have succeeded. Madame de Bossac, after having managed to inflame the jealousy of my husband, has prevailed upon him to pay a visit to you; he will be here in a minute, and do not forget our agreement." The sound of a bell put an end to the conversation; the young visiter disappeared, and her friend prepared to receive De Julien.

He enters, looks about the room with nonchalance, and the better to decide upon the powers of the magician, observes that her art must reveal to her the object of his present visit. "Do you doubt it?" said the sibyl, in an offended tone; "give yourself then the trouble to be seated; and condescend to listen to me." He took a chair. She collected herself, and arranged the cards upon the table, by way of prelude to the following dialogue.

'Ace of Hearts: You are married, sir; sixteen or seventeen months ago you espoused a young lady of about half your age.'

'What, madam?'

'Ten of Hearts: Who has given you a thousand proofs of affection, and yet you continue to suspect her.'

'I confess it,' said he in utter amazement.

'Queen of Diamonds—these suspicions you have imbibed from a female friend of your wife.'

'I admit the fact.'

'Seven of Spades—she has carried her effrontery so far as to advise you to apply to me.'

'Astonishing!'

She takes up the cards, and hands them, to De Julien, who cuts them, while the sibyl continues with a gravity that nothing can disturb, 'your wife is faithful.'

'Do you believe so?'

'I know it: but she complains of your conduct.'

'Of my conduct:'

'Your suspicions harass her.'

'O no, she is not aware of them?'

'She has discovered them; you entertain at your house a very dangerous man.'

'And who is he?'

'The King of Clubs.'

'I do not know him, madam.'

'A dark man; thirty-six years old.'

'It is my best friend.'

'Knave of Hearts: He is desirous of becoming your wife's best friend, sir.'

'You amaze me! I am thunderstruck!'

'For three months past he has been trying to induce her to accept a set of diamonds that he knows you have refused to purchase.'

'It is true.'

'Queen of Hearts: But she declines his offers with dignity; it is from you only that she is willing to accept any ornament that may add to her beauty.'

'Poor woman!' exclaimed the relenting husband.

Here our sibyl again took up the cards, and divided them into three parcels, which she thus explained.

'You blush at the suspicions you have entertained.'

'Because you assure me of the honor of my wife.'

'She dreams of nothing but your pleasure; at this very moment she is engaged in some scheme to advance your happiness. But, what do I see! Eight of Clubs, and Nine of Hearts!'

'Is this bad fortune?'

'Quite the contrary; you are thinking of a present for your lady.'

'O! a present!'

'The set of diamonds.'

'Indeed, indeed—'

'In order that having no wish ungratified, she may be exposed to no temptation.'

'But these jewels are very dear.'

'Ah! sir, can you too generously reward the virtue of a woman who adores you?'

'My wife adores me!'

'Eight of Hearts and Ace of Spades. Madame De Julien loves no one but her husband!'

At these words, which proved the extent of the young magician's science, De Julien rose from his seat in transports; he cast upon the table a purse of indefinite weight, and ran to the jeweller to purchase the happy talisman which was to restore felicity to his household. Good fortune all that day followed his footsteps; the jeweller in an excess of good humour, made him a considerable discount, and the virtue of my lady cost much less than he anticipated.

As soon as her husband was gone, Madame De Julien re-appeared from her hiding place, and embraced her friend with every expression of kindness and tender gratitude. But they immediately separated, for it was necessary that the young wife should return home to receive her spouse and her diamonds.

The sibyl liberated me, and prevented every manner of reproach, on my part, by laughing herself with a very pretty grace, at the scene of which she had made me witness. "I will not propose to you now," said she, "to cast your horoscope; what you have just seen and heard, forbids the degree of confidence that is required in those who come to consult me: but I would ask you not to judge my conduct with too much severity. Men are but grown up children who pay to be deceived; and the error which flatters, is better than the truth which afflicts them. Instead of tearing away the veil that conceals the faults of De Julien's spouse, I darken them more deeply, and take the same care to render his future days happy, that another would take to make them miserable. Shall I predict to the opulent banker who astonishes all Paris with his magnificence, that he will one day envy the lot of the wretch he now repulses with disdain? Shall I say to the father exulting in the birth of a son, this child will cover your old age with shame and bring your gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Shall I tell Florio the flirtations of Lisette, and Lisette the infidelity of Florio? No! were I to do so, I should soon destroy my own credit, and see nothing more of this multitude of visiters who now crowd about my house to receive the approbation of their follies and the confirmation of their hopes. I have taken a surer path. I tickle the folly of every one of them. Without compromising my character, I give good fortune to the whole world. They go away from my house, quiet in heart and mind, and promise themselves to pay another visit to the little sorceress who makes them so happy at such a trifling expense."

The Obstinate Greek.—The following singular account showing the cruelty of the Turks, and the fondness of money in the Greeks, is given in Mr. Madden's amusing work, "The Mussulman." We understand the sketch is from real life. The Greek had agreed to pay 300 piastres to prevent being sent on service in the Turkish fleet, but having paid the sum agreed upon to the Aga, he insisted upon an additional two hundred. In vain the Greek declares he has not another piastre—

"Count down two hundred more," cried the Aga, "and fifty more beside, for the lies you have uttered; do it instantly, son of an infidel, or undergo the punishment your cursed obstinacy deserves."

The poor wretch protested according to custom, that if a para could save his father's soul from the devil, he had it not; that if it pleased the Lord, the best of governors, to order his servant's body to be flogged into a jelly, the servant of his excellency could not help it, he could not command a single aspes, to save his flesh; and as he was a religious Greek, he called every saint in the calendar to witness his utter destitution.

The Aga looked at one of his soldiers; a stranger could have observed no visible gesture, no external sign, no waving of the hand, no motion of the lips—there was no waste of words in Turkey, but in the twinkling of an eye the Greek was capsized, his legs fastened in a noose attached to a long stick held by two brawny Arnaouts, and a couple of *feraskes* stationed at either side, with well seasoned sticks, which instantly fell on the bare soles of the unfortunate rayah. The stripes were inflicted with terrible velocity, and each resounded as it fell, and, notwithstanding the screams of the sufferer, were even audible to his wretched wife, who was stationed at the door. "Iman Effendi! Iman Effendi!" followed every blow. "take pity on me, sir! take pity on me!" but the cry was disregarded: his blood streamed from the ancles, but the sight made no pause in the torture. The Aga continued to smoke his water-pipe with the imperturbable indifference becoming his high place; it was only when 250 blows had been laid on that he waved his hand, and the exhausted executioners had leisure to wipe the perspiration from their brows.

"Now giaour," said the Aga, "are you disposed to pay the remainder of your just and lawful debt?"

"Best of Governors!" cried the culprit, raising his head from the ground, "I am a dead man, but money I have none—Heaven knows the truth—would I have my feet mangled as they are, if I had wherewithal to purchase mercy?"

"Since you are so very poor," replied the Aga, "life is of no value, therefore, down with the dog," he continued, addressing the executioners, "Vras, vrass! kill! kill! let him have a thousand lashes!"—The consternation of the Greek was great; but his love of money was still greater. The number of stripes now ordered to be inflicted generally proves fatal; in fact, nine out of ten of those who received above eight hundred, die. Again the bastinado was resumed; upwards of a hundred blows more were inflicted; the shrieks of the poor wretch became gradually indistinct; at length they ceased altogether, and he no longer writhed under the blows; there was no effusion of blood, except where the noose which secured the legs lacerated the skin; but the feet presented the appearance of tumid masses of livid flesh streaked here and there with crimson. "Enough!" said the Governor, "let us hear if he still persists in refusing to pay his debts; raise the infidel and let him answer." One of the Albanians accordingly endeavored to rouse him with a blow over the stomach, which would have been fatal in any other country; but people in Turkey take more killing than even an Hibernian could imagine. The Aga prevented a repetition of the blows; the soldiers grumbled as they laid down their bludgeons. The Greek either was, or appeared to be, insensible. The Aga concluded he had no more money; he therefore ordered him to be thrown out of doors, a ceremony which was performed in the most unceremonious way imaginable. He lay motionless as a corpse till the soldiers of the best of governors were out of sight. He then contrived to get upon his legs, and hobbled home much faster than could have been expected, exulting in the greatest triumph a Greek can achieve—the heroical endurance of the bastinado, in order to preserve his purse.

Take Notice.—The proprietors of the New York Daily Sentinel lately prosecuted Lee, Powell & Co. for the amount of their subscription to that paper, and recovered $3 and costs, being the amount claimed. By this decision it is seen that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment.

A VISIT TO MARAT.

[BY A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.]

One of the Journals in which Marat preached murder and destruction, happened to fall into my hands the very day on which I learned my nomination to the Convention. Marat denounced to all France the choice of my Department as a crime, and lavished on me personally the most offensive language. I determined to see him.

I procured his address; which was No. 1, Rue Saint Honore.

Having ascended a dark winding staircase, I knocked at a door on the fourth story, and a feeble, faultering voice, like that of an old woman, inquired who I was. "Deputy to the National Convention," I replied. I then heard the rattling of a bunch of keys, and after several locks were turned the door opened.

"Mr. Marat, I presume?" said I; for the term citizen was not in use. "My name is Marat," replied a man not more than five feet high, dressed in a ragged cloak and dirty night cap. His hair was tied with a piece of pack thread, his neck encircled by a pocket handkerchief, his worsted stockings were ungartered, and his chin was overgrown by a dirty beard. His eyebrows and eyelashes were of a light brown, and his head was disproportionately large.

I could scarcely believe my eyes. Surely this cannot be the man of Saint Sulpice, thought I. I suspected there was some mistake, and I again said, in a tone of inquiry, "Mr. Marat?" "That is my name," he replied, ill-humoredly, and darting at me a furious look—"What do you want?"—"A moment's conversation with you"—"Come in."

The apartment of this hideous dwarf was truly worthy of its occupant. The furniture consisted of a miserable bed; a desk covered with papers, pens, and ink; a few wretched chairs, and a wooden time-piece, surmounted by a little guillotine. Such was the dwelling of the man who spread terror throughout the capital.

When I entered, Marat was conversing with a man whose tall figure, expressive countenance, and gentlemanly dress and air, presented a singular contrast to the person he had come to visit. As soon as he perceived me, he politely stepped aside. Marat offered me a chair, with the air of a man impatient to be rid of his visitor. I very coolly seated myself and opened the conversation.

* * * Marat's eyes glistened like those of a hyena ready to dart upon her prey; and I know not to what lengths his rage might have carried him, had it not been for the sight of a dagger, which I in common with other Deputies of that time, carried about with me, and which I accidentally discovered in unbottoning my coat.

The stranger, who observed Marat suddenly turn pale, approached us, and having made some excuse for interrupting our conversation, he took my hand and shook it with an air of cordiality. I took my leave of Marat, who remained silent, and sat as if petrified in his chair. The stranger conducted me to the door, and with a polite bow, bade me farewell.

What can two men so dissimilar have to say to each other? was the question I several times asked myself, as I descended the staircase.

When I reached the street, I found a crowd of people assembled round the door. Two men had on their shoulders a sort of hand-barrow, destined, as they informed me, to carry Marat in triumph through the streets of Paris. Cries of "Vive Marat!" soon resounded on all sides. The divinity speedily made his appearance, and having placed himself in his triumphal car, gave the signal for the procession to move on.

Three days after this, I happened to be crossing the Place de Greve just as a criminal was ascending the pillory. I raised my eyes, and what was my astonishment when I recognized, in the executioner, the gentlemanly looking stranger whom I had met at Marat's lodgings.

A GROWING STORY.

Our readers are all unquestionably aware that stories sometimes increase with astonishing rapidity, and that a mighty growth of the marvelous may, in a short time, arise from an exceedingly small beginning. But as all may not be acquainted with the precise mode of culture, which will bring them forward with more than the rapidity of cucumbers in a hot-house, we hope they will feel themselves highly obliged to us for endeavoring to enlighten them in this matter; and to our disposition to serve them in so important a particular, we subjoin the following specimen.

'Have you heard,' said Mrs. Wiggins, 'that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out?' 'No, I have not,' said Mrs. Spriggins 'Well, it's as true as you're alive,' said Mrs. Wiggins, laying her finger beside her nose in token of silence

Mrs Spriggins lost no time in calling upon her neighbor Higgins. 'Have you heard,' said she, 'that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out *of bed?*' 'No, I have not,' replied Mrs. Higgins. 'Well, it's as true as I'm here,' returned Mrs. Spriggins, 'for I just had it from Mrs. Wiggins.' And she likewise put her finger beside her nose in token that it was not a matter for every body to know.

Mrs. Figgins went directly to her neighbor Figgins, and before she had fairly recovered breath began: 'Have you heard that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out *of the window?*' 'No, is it possible?' said Mrs. Figgins. 'It's as true as I draw the breath of life,' said Mrs. Higgins, still panting with exertion, 'for Mrs. Spriggins told me not two minutes ago, that she had just heard it from Mrs. Wiggins.'

Mrs. Higgins went forthwith to see her neighbor Twiggins. She had scarcely seated herself when she said, 'Have you heard how that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife have fallen out *of the Chamber window?*' No! you don't say so! exclaimed Mrs. Twiggins. 'Yes it's as true as the book of Genesis,' said Mrs. Figgins, for I just heard it from Mrs. Higgins, who got it not two minutes ago from Mrs. Spriggins who had it a minute before from Mrs. Wiggins.'

Mrs. Twiggins now took her turn, and with the advantage of a glib tongue and a pair of active feet, soon reported all over town, that Matthew McMuzzle and his wife had both *broken their necks by falling out of a three story window!* And she gave for her authority, her neighbor Mrs. Figgins, who had quoted Mrs. Higgins, who had referred to Mrs. Spriggins, who had the authority of Mrs. Wiggins, who was said to have been an eye witness of the fact.

N. Y. Constellation.

When Gen. Hayne, in the Senate, during last session of Congress, brought up *Blue Lights, Hartford Conventions*, and similar portions of New England History; we cried *Well done*, as his burning eloquence branded with infamy the tendency of their traitorous plots. But how will South Carolina blush, at some future day, when another *Hayne* shall recount her political sins, and array her present history before a frowning world! The cheeks of one of her sons now burns with shame, while he writes.

Augusta Courier.

We conclude, from what we have seen in the newspapers for some time past, that Mr. Clay will be a candidate at the next Presidential Election. His friends seem determined, whether Gen. Jackson is a candidate or not. We still believe the General will not be a candidate for re-election, and the fact of so many of his late friends being found in the ranks of Mr. Clay's supporters, strengthens that opinion. Certain it is that he is the only man in the United States, that, at present, has any chance of a successful competition with Mr. Clay.—But we think the calculator in the *Journal of Commerce*, who is a Jackson man, in giving Mr. Clay 146, and General Jackson 115 votes, is counting rather too fast for the current of popularity, which is undoubtedly swelling the fortunes of Henry Clay.—But, whoever may be President, one wish we will not disguise, and that is, to see William Drayton the next Vice-President of the U. States. The man, who, like him, has independence to resist the delusion of the times, is alone fit for any office.—*Ib.*

There has been nothing doing worth notice in our Cotton Market for some weeks; but as the period has arrived, when we daily expect the first offerings of the New Crop, various speculations occupy the public mind as to its probable quantity and price. It is certain, that the long continued dry spells of the summer have greatly affected both the weed and its product. The former is much smaller than in ordinary years, and has dropped, in great quantities, its early forms and young bolls. This has not had the usual effect of increasing the size of the few that have continued to adhere to the stem through the drought. It is asserted by a majority of those, whom we have heard speaking on this subject, that, although at least the usual quantity has been planted, the present crop will fall one fourth short of that of the last year. This statement, if true, taken in connection with the recent intelligence from the great Cotton markets of Europe, must lead us to expect an increase in the price, sufficient, in all probability, to amount to the sum total, for which the better crop of the preceding year was sold. There will also be a great demand for the first part of the present crop. Already the manufacturers have considerable orders in this city. We shall not be surprised to see the market open at eleven cents.—*Augusta Courier.*

From the Baltimore Gazette, August 11.

The day of gloom and depression as to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, has passed away, never again to return. For a few days before, and on the 30th July the day limited for the payment of the last instalment called for, the price of the stock in market was about half the amount paid in. We then cautioned the stockholders not to sacrifice it, as we knew that the stock was wanted, and would rise in price very soon after the payment of that instalment—already has our suggestion been verified—on Monday last seventeen dollars was offered for the stock,—twenty yesterday—and to-day it is doubtful whether it could be obtained for less than twenty-five. The patriotic and liberal conduct of some of our Banks and other monied institutions and monied men, has greatly contributed to produce this beneficial effect, by agreeing to lend money on a pledge of the stock to the amount of one half the sum paid in, and some of them even a larger proportion. In this patriotic and praise-worthy course the Maryland Savings Institution, has born a distinguished share.

We have the painful duty to perform of announcing the decease of our venerable fellow citizen, General Philip Stuart, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army. General S. was a native of the State of Maryland, in whose gallant line it was signalized during the whole of its severe service in the south, particularly in the battle of Eutaw. During the late war he again served his country in the field, and also for several years represented his native State in Congress. During the last twelve years of his life, he resided in this city where he expired on Saturday evening, the 14th inst. after a short illness. He was, we believe, almost the last relick of the Revolutionary worthies of our immediate community, and we should think it a proper tribute of respect to his memory, for our military companies to unite in paying the honors of war to his remains, at their interment to-day.

Nat. Int.

Very Deaf.—One day last week a man was fishing in a pond near Chichester, when the owner of it came up to him and ordered him off, the man, playing the deaf ear, answered, in return, that the d——d fish would not bite, and he did not think that there was any thing in the pond but carp. The owner was so enraged at the fellow's answer, that he threatened to throw him into the pond; upon this, the intruder offered to lend him one of his rods to fish with. Unable to suppress his anger, the proprietor ran up to him, for the purpose of giving him a ducking, but, at the moment, the deaf man bobbed his head down, and the incensed gentleman's foot slipping, he fell headlong into the water: a depth of six feet—and was obliged to call upon the deaf man to assist him in getting out; who told him he did not expect to catch such a large fish in that pond, or he would have brought a stronger line.—*Brighton Herald.*

Ireland.—The recent European accounts rep esent Ireland, as in the most deplorable condition, arising from the dearness of provisions and the want of employment. It is an aggravation of their distress, that the higher classes of Society bear a less proportion to the general population, than in any other part of Great Britain. Thus, accessible sources of relief are fewer, and the means of alleviating the distresses of the destitute poor, are not in the power of their employers generally, for *their* support is, in a great measure, derived from those who thus suffer. The Tipperary Free Press states, that two attacks induced without doubt by hunger, had been made by women and children on the flour carts of an individual, when not under the protection of the police. The Editor says, that "deep distress" prevails in the town and neighborhood, and that the forlorn state of the poor had produced the call of a general meeting of the inhabitants, in order to devise means for their employment and relief.

The Tralee Mercury speaks even in louder terms of the prevailing misery, and asserts that a famine is inevitable, unless some extraordinary effort be made to relieve it. A large subscription, which had been entered into three weeks previous, is declared to be exhausted, and the markets 'had risen to a famine price,' in despite of all efforts of the committee. 'This very day (continues the Mercury) are potatoes sold in our market at 32s. per sack. It is frightful to contemplate the consequences. The labouring man earns but 8d per day—so that, suppose each man regularly employed. his daily hire is insufficient to provide one meal of dry potatoes for his family!

Reported fall of Algiers.—Another rumour, probably premature, of the capture of Algiers by the French has reached New York. The Evening Post states that Capt. Gardener, of the ship Leonidas, at that port, touched at Gibralter on the 6th ult. and was there informed that a Moorish vessel which arrived two days previous from Oran, had brought the intelligence that the French had taken Algiers in the latter part of June—on the 16th or 20th, as it was understood by Capt. Gardener. An official bulletin of the leaders of the expedition as late as the 26th of June was several days since published in the papers of this city, and we therefore know that the reported victory was not achieved on the 26th. It is possible that between that date and the close of the month Algiers might have been taken. The French Army were at a distance from the city of not more than five miles, and it will be recollected that a rumor, affording some corroboration of the present one, reached Paris on the third of July, that Gen. Bourmont, at the date of a later despatch than the bulletin of the 26th, was under the walls of Algiers. We incline to the opinion, nevertheless, that the rumour is premature. It has probably grown out of the news, either of the debarkation, or of the battle.—*Balt. Amer.*

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR OF JUNE 23.

Constantinople, May 5.

Commodore Biddle, commanding the United States' naval forces in the Mediterranean, accompanied by Mr. Offley, United States' Consul at Smyrna, arrived in this Capital yesterday. They have been charged, conjointly with Mr. Rhind, to negotiate a treaty of commerce and amity with the Ottoman Porte. The treaty is already concluded, and the joint Commissioners will immediately sign it, and exchange ratifications.

Sea Serpent.—Much as people may ridicule the idea of the existence of some huge monster of the deep, resembling a mighty serpent, we have no more doubt of the fact, than of any other well attested fact in natural history. On Friday last, the monster was again seen off Nantasket, by two very respectable gentlemen of Boston, who have given a very minute description of him, not materially differing from those long since and frequently published. He passed several times to and fro, near the beach, in presence of the gentlemen referred to, and several other spectators. He had no bunches, though the undulated motion of the body gave the appearance of them. His head was erect, his motions graceful, and about 100 feet of the monster were perceptible to the naked eye. It is now thought by many that it was the sea serpent, and not a shark, which took Capt. Blaney from his boat a few weeks since.—*Com. Adv.*

Washington, August 18.

British Pauper Emigrants.—The New York Daily Advertiser states, that a master of a vessel bound from England to this country, was applied to by individuals representing no less than five different parishes to take their paupers as passengers. From this and other evidences, there can be little doubt that this mode has been deliberately adopted as the most effectual one of getting rid of a burdensome population, the parishes finding it more economical to advance at once the expenses of the passage to the United States, than to be at the charge of their continued support at home.

The late Judge Peters, of Philadelphia, was standing by Lafayette, when a young military orator, in addressing the General said: "Sir, although we were not born to partake of your revolutionary hardships, yet we mean, should our country be attacked, to tread in the shoes of our brave forefathers." "No, no," cried the Judge, "that you can never do, because your forefathers fought barefooted.

Mr. Enoch Walker, of Pennsylvania, has applied for a patent for a mode of stopping carriages suddenly and safely, when descending steep hills, or checking their descent when too rapid.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—It is at length ascertained that the National Republicans have obtained the ascendancy in the recent election of Members of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky; though it will be seen, by the following, that, like our friends in Maryland at their last election, the friends of Mr. Clay, who are a great majority in the State, endangered the election by their untimely apathy:

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

"In Fayette very considerable excitement prevailed, which had been produced by the agitation of local and abstract questions. *A Road Tax—Sunday Mails—involuntary slavery*, were the all-absorbing topics. After the election commenced, our friends rallied and united upon three candidates, and carried their ticket by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the divisions in their ranks, the loss of several hundred votes upon other candidates, the constant exercise of *official* influence in favor of the Jackson ticket, and the preference given to one of the Jackson candidates on account of his religion by a number of anti-Jackson voters. There was in truth neither organization, concert, nor union on our side.

"It has been many years since national politics had so little influence upon our State elections. In some counties a mere preference for men was the sole consideration. In others a great number of candidates pressed themselves forward, without regard to the interest of their party. No party interest could be excited in favor of those who cared so little for the party and so much for themselves. Of course they were generally defeated. The practice of *self nominations* ought to be reformed altogether. It is anti-republican.

"We cannot hope, under so many disadvantageous circumstances, that our strength has remained undiminished in the Legislature. There has however been no material change. On the north side of Kentucky river we have lost two counties and gained two—perhaps four; in the middle district the loss is not balanced by the gain, though we have gained members in several counties in that district. The results in Green river, as far as received, are favourable—even more favourable than we expected from the general apathy which prevailed before the election. The defeat of our federal Senator, Mr. John Rowan, was considered certain, and that being the only specific object in view, the Republican party, without putting forth its full strength, and without organization, has certainly triumphed. We have but little doubt of their being also a majority in favor of recalling Senator Bibb."

The following, from the Frankfort Commentator, fully confirms the fact of the triumph of the friends of Mr. Clay, and the circumstance which for a time left some doubt of it:

The Election has presented us with some strange and unexpected results. In the county of Madison, for example, where the anti-Jackson party have always considered themselves as *more than two to one* the strongest, they have given us a *Jackson Senator*, and one Jackson Representative. In Shelby, where the vote for Capt. Hackett, 789, we imagine, shows the Jackson strength, among upwards of 2000 voters, we have one Jackson Representative. This was caused by a question about the Turnpike road through the county, to which upon the present plan, *Mr. Sprigg* is opposed. In Woodford, where we have always had, and still have, a clear majority of from 150 to 200, we have a Jackson member. Here personal prejudices and partialities operated to an unusual extent In Jessamine, where we had a republican member last year, we are beaten this year; we know not how the same thing has happened in Jefferson, and in the city of Louisville. These unexpected returns coming in upon us from the near counties, were rather appalling, and some of our friends began to "despair of the Commonwealth," but, we are happy to assure them, without sufficient cause. Changes, as to the political character of the representation, it is true, have taken place, in many counties; some one way and some the other. But, upon the whole, we are satisfied that the state of parties in the House of Representatives will be about the same this year, as it was last, when our majority was *twelve*. How it will be in the Senate, we are yet to learn.—But be that as it may, upon a joint vote, the National Republican party, will have a decided majority.

Commentator.

KENTUCKY.

From the Kentucky Commentator extra of August 11.

Our Election Returns are now so nearly complete as to leave no doubt about the political complexion of either branch of the Legislature. In both branches, the National Republican party have a majority—in the popular, it will be seen, larger *than they had last year.*—The subjoined list is complete, except as to the three members for the three counties left blank.

Of the three members for the blank counties, two are expected to be opposed, and one friendly to Gen. Jackson's Administration.

[Here follows the names of the Members.]

Exclusive of three districts, not heard from, the Senate contains *twenty Anti-Jackson*, and fifteen Jackson members.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE LOUISVILLE FOCUS.

Indiana Election.—Herewith you will receive the names of members elected to the Legislature of this State, as far as I have been able to procure them. In most of the counties there was strong opposition on both sides of the question, and in others, local causes influenced the votes of many. You will perceive that Mr. Clay has gained a friend in Ripley and in Marion counties, represented last year by Jacksonians. In Jefferson county, five candidates running, three Clay and two Jackson, the lowest Clay candidate elected received 185 more than the highest Jackson; this was formerly a strong Jackson county. *Mr. Clay will have a considerable majority in both Houses.* Mr. Graham (Clay) has been re-elected to the Senate from the District Bartholomew, Jackson and Scott, by a considerable majority over his opponent a Jackson man.

The "Delaware State Convention," held at Dover on Tuesday last, has nominated Henry Clay for the office of President.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

I have been very much pestered of late by many new and uncommon phrases, and some old words with new meanings to them, which many of the candidates lug into their handbills and public speeches; such as, Jackson Republican—Whole Hog Jackson-man—Republican of the Jefferson school—Patriot—Hero—Statesman—Tried Republican—Federalist. I have taken great pains to find out the meaning of these words and phrases, and I believe have, at last, nearly mastered the subject. The following is the vocabulary of the words in their present acceptation:

Jackson Republican—An old federalist who supports General Jackson for an office which he has gotten, or hopes to get.

Whole Hog Jackson-man—A fiery-tempered person, who has no opinion of his own, but votes, and praises, and censures, and turns, just as he is bid by his county caucus.

Republican of the Jefferson school.—A man who always joins the strong party, and swears that he never changes.

Patriot.—A man who can live by his own trade, but wants the public to support him.

Hero.—Any body who has fought a duel.

Statesman.—A man who knows how many States there are in the Union, and can tell their names.

Federalist.—Every body who is against my election.

The Party.—Five or six office-hunters in each county, who teach the sovereigns how they ought to vote.

The Good Cause.—My cause: my plan of getting into office.

But the phrase which most perplexed me is, *Tried Republican.* When I hear a man say he means to vote for a *tried Republican*, I am astonished, and disposed to ask him what he will have him tried for—treason, felony, or breach of the peace? When the new-fangled doctrine of nullification shall be attempted to be put into practice, we shall no doubt see many *tried Republicans*, and not a few of them condemned and executed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

According to the Greenville (S. C.) *Mountaineer*, the people of that district are determined to put down the *Nullifiers.* The candidates Thompson, Butler, and Walker, who were lately more prominent in urging measures, that were pregnant with the fate of this empire, have retired from the contest, at the command of the people, who, "with a perfect unanimity of feeling, cried out from all parts of the district" not only against *nullification*, but even against a convention. Common sense and common patriotism are not yet extinct in the upper country. A few more such speeches as Warren Davis lately delivered at Greenville, and S. Carolina will *nullify*, by an awful recoil, all the traitors that have been nestling like serpents in her bosom.

On Saturday last, at Edgefield C. H Mr. McDuffie was to have told his constituents, what they should do in the "present crisis." We understand, from gentlemen, who were there, that not a hundred were present. A year or two ago, it was said, 3000 people attended a similar exhibition at the same place. It is impossible, that the Barbacue in 1828 could have made such difference. Nor is there any diminution in the talents of McDuffie, or the interest generally taken in the eloquent displays he makes on all public occasions. No, there is a settled conviction in the minds of his constituents, to use their own language, that "he has gone too far." The violent denunciations, which he and his associates poured out on all opposed to their views with regard to the tariff, only suited the heated mind of the political gladiator,—the sober sense, and unbiased judgment of the people could find no just cause for such attempts to set the world on fire. He, and those who fight with him on this political arena, will find it so to their dismay. Already opposition to his re-election is a common talk, and if no respectable name appears against him at the polls, Abbeville alone will put 500 blank tickets into her Congressional box. The friends of *nullification* themselves admit, that they have a bare majority in that district, and we have heard it frequently said, that in Edgefield there was a deep seated disgust and dissatisfaction in the popular mind, with the conduct of their public men. The nullifiers know and feel it, and are only *flinging about*, like hounds, who have lost the scent, for some expedient to get them decently out of their difficulties. Nullification, by the Legislature, is as totally given up, as if no body ever thought of such a thing. A Convention is now looked to as their great panacea, and like *cure-alls* in another profession, will, as certainly, disappoint their fondest hopes. What is the object of a Convention? To declare null and void the Tariff Law, and advise a few merchants to refuse to pay their Bonds. Cannot a case for the courts be made up (this was always refused before,) without a Convention? Cannot these bonds be dishonored without the intervention of the "sovereign people" to sanction the act? Things will take precisely the same course in one case as in the other, and will all terminate by a final appeal to the Supreme Bench. Its decision will probably put Carolina where she started, and she will then have the same "race of glory" to run again.—*Georgia Courier.*

A writer in the Charleston Courier, portraying the consequences even now resulting from the promulgation of the doctrines of the disunionists, says—"Already the sale of property is almost at an end. No man trusts his neighbor. Those who have money, are placing it beyond the reach of popular tumult. Those who have property, tremble for it. Desperadoes, men who can lose nothing, are panting for the days of equality, when confiscations, riots and executions, will bring about an infernal Saturnalia." The horrible reality, should the disunionists succeed in goading a deluded people on to rebellion, will far exceed any thing which the imagination now pictures.

A writer in the Augusta Courier ridicules as follows the mode at present pursued in parts of South Carolina of propounding questions to candidates for the purpose of obtaining pledges on particular points.

To each of the Candidates, Gentlemen:

1st. Are you, or not, in favour of *Nullification?* If not, what are you in favor of?

2d. Which of the two do you prefer, Hayne or Webster? If you prefer neither of them, then please state whom you do prefer?

3rd. Are you not in favor of State Rights?—If yea, why are you so?

4th. What is your opinion about the Alien and Sedition laws, and what do you think of the Declaration of Independence and of General Washington's Farewell Address?

5th. What is your opinion of Miss Fanny Wright, and also of Mrs. Anne Royall?

6th. Do you or not believe in the existence of the Sea Serpent? If yea, please state the reasons of your belief.

7th. Do you or not, believe in Capt. Symmes' Theory of the Earth? If yea, where do you think the great hole is?

8th. What do you think of Gov. Houston's selling blankets to the Indians?

9th. What do you think was the cause of the death of Sam Patch?

10th. Please state your belief relative to the death of Capt. Bill Morgan.

11th. What do you think of the *Infant* School?

12th. On which side of the jug is the handle of it?

13th. How many blue beans does it take to make five?

14. Which do you prefer, wine, brandy, gin or rum?

And to William Brunswick Davis especially, SIR,

15. What are your opinions relative to Internal Improvement?

16. What do you think of the Bull-town road Bill?

17. Please state your opinion as to the practicability of making Brunswick a great Commercial Emporium.

18. Have you not changed your opinion as to draining the great Northern Lakes?

Spinsters.—Formerly it was a maxim that a young woman should not get married until she had spun herself a set of body and table linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed spinsters—an appellation they still retain in England in all deeds and legal proceedings.

The Tallabassee Floridian of the 13th ult. states, that refreshing rains had relieved the planters of all fear of a drought. Corn had suffered in some places, but the Cotton and Cane promised an abundant harvest.

The Salem Trials.—No one who has not been present during these trials, and observed the tone and current of conversation in that town, can imagine the feelings with which the people of Salem have viewed every event connected with the singularly atrocious murder of Captain White. Before any discovery was made tending to fix the murder upon its perpetrators, such was the excitability of the public mind in Salem, that many individuals of standing in society talked of emigrating from the place altogether—of removing from a community containing characters so dangerous and fearful as the murderers of Captain White.—The house in which the murder was committed, is situated in the heart of Salem—the most populous neighbourhood—in the immediate vicinity of the court house, public square and insurance offices. It is a large brick house, of ample and spacious dimensions, with double rooms, and three stories in height. It is now deserted and untenanted, and would not sell for one third of its real value. From other and accurate sources we have also learned, that the general effect of this murder, and of the excitement and terror produced, has created a depression in real estate.

The result of the trial in the case of Frank will no doubt increase the predominant feelings. There are however, several other indictments on which he will be tried, but the disagreement of the jury is calculated to produce a perfect explosion.

N. Y. Courier.

Three or four reports of the trial of J. Francis Knapp, for the alledged murder of Mr. White, were published in Boston on Saturday, and many thousand copies of them sold during the day. One of these reports occupies thirty pages, and is sold at 12½c.; another occupies sixty pages, and is sold for 25c. An extra was issued from the office of the Courier, containing a report of the trial in small type. This sold readily. The Salem report occupies 70 pages octavo.

Knapp's Trial.—The Boston Courier of Saturday last says:

"At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the jury came into Court, stating that they could not agree on a verdict, some difficulty having arisen in the minds of some of the jurors respecting the presence of Knapp in Brown street at the time of the murder. The Court instructed them, that if the defendant were in Brown Street at the time of the murder, agreeably to a previous arrangement, performing his part in aiding and abetting, he would be implicated, and be liable under the indictment, as much as if he had been in the chamber of Capt. White. If he were there only from curiosity, or for the purpose of receiving information when the deed were done, he was not present. The jury then retired, and were absent till 3 o'clock, when they returned, and the foreman stated that there was no probability of their coming to an agreement. The jury were then discharged. A motion was immediately made on the part of the Government, that a new jury be impannelled, and the case tried again, forthwith. This was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, who moved a postponement till the fall, which was overruled.

The Grand Jury immediately presented several other bills, which we understood were against the same individuals for minor crimes.

A scene.—I was a witness, on Wednesday last, of a singular scene on board of one of the Philadelphia steamboats. A female, who was projecting an elopement from her husband, came on board with her two children and her paramour The party appeared in great glee for some time after the departure of the boat from the wharf. Their hilarity was, however, interrupted by an impertinent visage from the cabin door, which proved to be that of the husband of the lady. The latter, on perceiving the same, attempted to throw herself overboard, but being prevented in accomplishing that object, she, as in duty bound, fell into hysteric fits—on recovering from which, her husband relieved her of from two to three thousand dollars of his property, and desiring to be put on shore at the first landing place, was landed with his children, leaving the misguided woman to wend her self-sought way of shame and disgrace. P. P.

A person of the name of Grafton, representing himself as carrying on mercantile business in this city, absconded on Thursday last, having imposed upon our merchants to the tune of about $40,000. He had purchased goods to various amounts from a great number of individuals, and as appeared, shipped his commodities immediately to Philadelphia, where, it is suspected, he has an accomplice. Several messengers were dispatched after him, by the Southern mail of Saturday, but with what success we have been unable to ascertain.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Highway Robbery.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Surry county to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated the 3d instant.

"About dark, one evening last week, a Mr. Nash, of Rockingham or Caswell county, who had been off trading negroes, and was on his return home was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom seized Mr. Nash's horse by the bridle, and bade him get out of his carriage and deliver his money; and the other, when Mr. N. was in the act of getting out of his carry-all, rushed up and struck him a violent blow on the back part of the head, and leveled him to the ground. The scene which followed must be mere conjecture. Suffice it to say, the robbers having rifled Mr. N's pockets, &c. of about seven thousand dollars, left him for dead. This shameful act was committed in the north part of this (Surry) county, on the road termed the Quaker or Hollow Road, within a short distance of Mr. Taylor's on said road.

"It seems that Mr. Nash intended stopping for the night at the said Mr. Taylor's; but darkness overtaking him, he was treated in the manner already described, which treatment is without precedent in our county, and, so far as I know, in our State.

"Mr. N. was found in truly a lamentable state, and taken to Mr. Taylor's, where he still remains. I understand hopes of his recovery are entertained.

"Two individuals have been taken, and are now in custody, on suspicion. I understand that the circumstances against them are very strong.

"Mr. N. it is said is son-in-law to General Bethell, of Rockingham, and related to Judge Nash.

"I do not vouch for the correctness of all the foregoing, as to amount of money taken, &c. but believe the story in the main to be true."

The population of Upper Canada, according to the census of 1829, is 188,358—increase since 1827, 13,115.

The population of New Haven, (Conn.) in 1820, was 8,327. It is now 10,653.

Albany.—The census of this place is completed. It contains 24,216 inhabitants, viz. 11,333 white males, 11,632 white females, and 1051 colored persons. This number includes 3,199 aliens. The population in 1820 was 12,630—and in 1825, 15,974.

The Census returns in Ohio, show an astonishing increase of population. The advance so far as ascertained, is 63 per cent. Her present population is estimated at nearly a million. New York, it is supposed, will fall but little short of two millions—some of the towns in the Western section having much more than doubled since 1820.

Canals in the United States.—By an estimate made in Philadelphia, there are in the United States, 1,343 miles of canals, and other artificial navigation, now completed—1828 in progress, and 408 projected. Of railroads, 44 miles completed, 422 in progress, and 697 projected.

States.	Finished.	In progress.	Projected.
New England	72	117	00
New York	564	00	00
New Jersey	00	100	18
Pennsylvania	480	250	30
Virginia	120	00	365
North Carolina	43	00	00
South Carolina	00	150	00
Georgia	00	50	00
Ohio, &c. &c.	70	491	00

AVOIDING PAYMENT OF A BILL.

There is often a wonderful deal of ingenuity exercised in avoiding the payment of a small bill—and by persons who are abundantly able at any moment to put their hands into their pockets and meet the demand—by persons, who are prompt in discharging their large debts, and would sooner drown themselves than have a note protested. Yet these persons, much as they value their credit in large matters, are not ashamed to put off the payment of small bills, on the prompt discharge of which the comfort, perhaps the subsistence, of the poor creditor depends - They are not ashamed to be guilty of a shuffling and deceit which would disgrace the veriest mountebank in existence. They do not say bluntly, 'I can't pay it.' 'I wont pay it.'—The first would be discouraging—the latter offensive. They go to work in a different mode; they meet the subject obliquely, instead of looking it in the face.

The following, if not the exact picture of any case, bears so near a resemblance to many, that it may be taken as a general likeness of the species. We will here suppose ourselves to be the creditor, and the printer's devil the messenger of bad tidings to a shuffling debtor.

Printer's Devil. Is Mr. Twistificator at home.

Twistificator. That's my name.

Pr. D. Here's a little bill against you.

Twist. A bill against me! what for?

Pr D. For newspapers, sir.

Twist. Ah, so, so—'Timothy Twistificator, Esq. to the Constellation, Dr. $3,00. Boy I haven't got the money just at present, but I'll call and pay on Saturday.

Saturday comes, but with it no Mr Twistificator. The boy is despatched once more with the bill.

Pr. D. Here is your bill again, Mr Twistificator.

Twist. Again, what do you mean by again?

Pr. D. Why the bill you promised to pay on Saturday.

Twist. I promised? Let me see—'To the Constellation, $8 00.' No consolation in that, I think—Here, boy, I do recollect about it now; but it escaped my recollection entirely on Saturday. However I'll call and pay it day after to-morrow without fail.

Day after to-morrow comes without fail, but no Mr. Twistificator. The boy is despatched a third time.

Pr. D. Here's your bill, Mr. Twistificator.

Twist. Let me see, did'nt I promise to pay it a day or two ago?

Pr. D. Yes, sir, you promised twice to call and pay it.

Twist. Well, I ought to have done it, I acknowledge. I hav'nt the change just now, but if you'll call here at twelve o'clock, you shall have it.

At twelve o'clock the imp of the office, having washed the ink from his fingers, once more takes the bill to Mr. Twistificator's.

Pr. D. I've brought your bill, sir.

Twist. Is it two o'clock already?

Pr. D. No, sir, but it is twelve.

Twist. I told you to call at two, did'nt I?

Pr D. No, sir, at twelve.

Twist. An't you mistaken, boy? I'm very sure it was two I mentioned. However, if I did say twelve, I have forgotten it. But if you'll take the trouble to call at two precisely, I'll have the money ready for you.

At two precisely the imp is again despatched with the bill.

Pr. D. Is Mr. Twistificator at home?

Clerk. No; he's just stepped out.

Pr. D. Here's a bill for newspapers, which he told me to bring at two o'clock, and he would pay it.

Clerk. I don't know any thing about it, he left no orders with me.

Pr. D. What time will he be in?

Clerk. Probably at half past three;—you had better call then.

Accordingly at half past three the billious imp proceeds to Mr. Twistificator's.

Pr. D. Has Mr. Twistificator returned yet?

Clerk. Yes, but he has'nt his dinner yet. Wait half an hour and he'll be done.

The devil determined to hook him this time, waits patiently half an hour, and luckily gets sight of his sweet phiz.

Pr. D. Here's your bill, sir.

Twist. Let's see, I told you to call at two o'clock, did'nt I?

Pr. D. Yes, sir, and I called.

Twist. The devil you did, I saw nothing of you.

Pr. D. Nor I of you.

Twist. How did that happen?

Pr. D. You know best, sir, I called according to your orders, and you happened to be out.

Twist. Are you sure you called at two?

Pr. D. I am very sure.

Twist. Well it's very strange where I could be at the time. However, I'll see if I've got money enough. [Takes out a roll of bank notes] How much is the bill?

Pr. D. [His eyes glistened at sight of the money.] Three dollars, sir.

Twist. I hav'nt any thing less than a ten dollar bill.

Pr. D. Shall I take it and get it changed?

Twist. No; I wont put you to that trouble.

Pr. D. It's no trouble at all; I can do it in half a minute.

Twist. No; I'll get it changed, and send the money early to-morrow morning.

The devil being fairly beat, returned; and it is presumed the ten dollar bill is yet unchanged, as neither the money nor Mr. Twistificator has yet appeared.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

EDUCATION is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude, a solace—and in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—without it what is Man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage!

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Longevity.—Alex'r. Avery, of Johnston unty, is one of the two only surviving mem- rs of the Congress which framed the Con- itution of North Carolina, in 1776. He is w about ninety-five years old.

Raleigh Register.

Extraordinary Descent in a Diving Bell.—An at- pt is now making to raise the sloop Detroit, of hany, which was run foul of and sunk on the 22d April last, in the channel of the Highlands, oppo- West Point, with a cargo estimated to be worth out $25,000. By means of the diving-bell, chains e been placed under her, forward and aft, which, en properly connected, are to be used in raising The weight to be raised, is estimated at from hundred to one hundred and fifty tons. Mr. Jno. ir, who has frequently descended in the diving- ll, in various parts of the United States, has on this asion far exceeded any undertaking of the kind record. He descended several times to the bed the river, being a depth of *one hundred and eighty* , where he remained, on one occasion something re than three quarters of an hour. The pressure experienced was so great, that when drawn up, it s found necessary to place him in a warm bed for veral hours, before he was sufficiently restored to verse. The bell is made of black walnut, about o and a half feet in diameter at the upper part, by ven feet at the base, and about six feet in height; ongly secured with iron hoops, and loaded at the ver flange with pig-iron, secured to the rim by wass bandage. It is perfectly simple in its con- uction, and unprovided with the means of deriving y supply of air, other than that contained within when first let down upon the water. When drawn t could be distinguished several feet below the face of the water, from the hissing (or *singing* se, as the attendants expressed it,) which the con- ed air produced through the pores of the wood. is altogether one of the most unexampled descents er attempted in this or any other country.

The Age.

According to the Annual Report of the New York City) Temperance Society, that association has ublished and circultated, within the short period nce its formation in 1829, addressed to physicians, alers in ardent spirits, and to the public, sixty thou- nd tracts, &c. on the subject to which they are voted. The use of ardent spirits at public tables the hotels and boarding-houses, it is stated, has en reduced almost to nothing; and "in steam boats e change has been astonishingly great." At seve- l public festivals no ardent spirits have been used. mong no class has the progress of reformation een "more marked, or more benign in its effects, an among seamen." The experience of a ship's ew on a Canton voyage has proved the benefits of ailing without drinking spirits; and it is intended, ext year, to publish a list of the vessels in which he practice is dispensed with. Ship-building is car- ied on to a considerable extent without it. A Tem- erance Society on Governor's Island includes near- y all the U. States soldiers at that post.

In 1827 above two millions of gallons of distilled pirits were imported into New York; in 1828 nearly hree millions; and in 1829 only 1,695,868 gallons. After a statement of the exports in the same years, he Report says—"From this it appears, that the ast year the diminution in the quantity of foreign li- uors passing through the New York market for do- mestic consumption, has been 1,171,718 gallons, be- ng a falling off of more than 53 per cent. Of do- mestic spirits, it has been about two millions of gal- ons.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE GOOD ADVOCATE.

EXAMPLES may be found in all pursuits of eminent rtue and low vice. There is the precious divine nd the canting hypocrite; the upright lawyer and he trickish pettifogger; the skilful physician and the gnorant empiric; the enterprising merchant, and the ankrupt speculator; the ingenious artisan, and the lumsy pretender. We might pursue the antithesis hrough all the varied walks of life. Our present urpose is to present to the reader a picture of the good advocate, which we have extracted, and to which we are proud to say, a strong resemblance may be traced in the lives and practice of many dis- inguished barristers in every part of our country.

The good advocate is one who will not plead the ause wherein his tongue must be confuted by his onscience. It is the praise of the Spanish sol- ier, that (whilst all other nations are mercenary, nd for money will serve on any side,) he will never ight against his own king: nor will our advocate a- gainst the sovereign truth plainly appearing to his onscience.

1. *He not only hears, but examines his clients, and pincheth the cause where he thinks it is foundered.* For many clients in telling their case, rather plead than relate it, so that the advocate hears not the true state of it, till opened by the adverse party. Surely the lawyer, that fills himself with instructions, will travel longest in the cause without tiring. Others that are so quick in searching, seldom search to the quick; and those miraculous apprehensions who understand more than all, before the client hath told half, run without their errand, and will return without their answer.

2. *If the matter be doubtful, he will only warrant his own diligence.* Yet some keep an assurance of- fice in their chamber, and will warrant any cause brought unto them, as knowing that if they fail, they lose nothing but what long since was lost,—their credit.

3. *He makes not a Trojan siege of a suit, but brings it to a set battle in a speedy trial.* Yet sometimes suits are continued by their difficulty, the potency and stomach of the parties, without any default of the lawyer. Thus have there depended suits in Glouces- tershire, betwixt the heirs of the Lord Berkley and Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Leslie, ever since the reign of King Edward the Fourth, until now lately they were finally compounded.

4. *He is faithful to the side that first retains him.* Not like Demosthenes, who secretly wrote one ora- tion for Phormio, and another in the same matter for Apoliodorus, his adversary.

5. *In pleading, he shoots fairly at the head of the cause, and having fastened, no frowns or favors shall make him let go his hold.* Not snatching aside here and there, to no purpose, speaking little in much, as it was said of Anaximenes, *that he had a flood of words and a drop of reason.* His boldness riseth or falleth as he apprehends the goodness or badness of his cause.

6. *He joys not to be retained in such a cause, where all the right in question is but a drop, blown up with malice to be a bubble.* Wherefore, in such trivial mat- ters he persuades his client to sound a retreat, and make a composition.

7. *When his name is up, his industry is not down, thinking to plead not by his study, but his credit.* Commonly, Physicians, like beer, are best when they are old, and lawyers, like bread, when they are young and new. But our advocate grows not la- zy: and if a leading cause be out of the road of his practice, he will take pains to trace it through his books, and pick the footsteps thereof, wheresoever he finds it.

8. *He is more careful to deserve, than greedy to take fees.* He accounts the very pleading of a poor wi- dow's honest cause sufficient fees, as conceiving himself then the King of Heaven's advocate, bound *ex officio* to prosecute it. And although some may say, that such a lawyer may go live in Cornwall, where it is observed that few of that profession hi- therto have grown to any livelihood, yet shall he, besides those two felicities of common lawyers, that they seldom die either without heirs or making a will,) find God's blessing on his provisions and pos- terity.

We will respite him awhile till he becomes a judge, and then we will give an example of both together.

Journal of Law.

The Rail Road.—At a meeting of the Stockholders in the *South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company*, held yesterday, the Committee appointed to obtain additional subscriptions to make up the capital of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, reported that 504 Shares only were wanting to com- plete the subscription. A gentleman then stepped forward and said he would be one of any number, to take the balance of the stock unsubscribed. Other gentlemen joined him; the subscriptions were made, and the books immediately closed. It is with much plea- sure we state that the entire stock of the Company, necessary to complete the Rail Road from this city to Hamburg, is now subscrib- ed, and that the work will be prosecuted with vigour.—*Charleston Courier.*

It is stated in the Western papers that the Ohio Canal is now open from Cleaveland to Newark, a distance of one hundred and se- venty miles.

From the Charleston Patriot.

The following note, written on a piece of paper was found enclosed in a bottle which was picked up at Hobcaw this morning, by a slave belonging to Dr. Weston. The bottle and original paper have been left at this of- fice:—

"The brig *Crawford*, sailed from Jamaica 17th June, 1830, bound for Falmouth, (England,) and was struck by lightning and burnt at sea on 29th June, 1830. Any one finding this is requested to report it in any paper.

JAS. McCALL, Master,
JNO. SMITH, Mate,
JAS. McGREGOR, Passenger."

Appointment by the President.

James W. Ripley to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, vice Leonard Jarvis, re- signed.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

An alarming instance of spontaneous combustion, occurred in this place on Wednesday evening last.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire which proved to have o- riginated in the stable on the premises occupied by Mr. Joseph Goodman. This gentleman had eight or ten days ago packed 5 or 6000 pounds of Fodder in the house, and as the building was not used for any other purpose than for holding provender, and no fire being in its immediate neighborhood, there is no doubt but the accident occurred from sponta- neous ignition.

There were a few individuals who made such powerful and successful exertions in conjunction with the engine companies to save Mr. Shannon's large back stores, that it would afford us pleasure to name them, but that it would be invidious to name any, where so many are entitled to our approbation.

There were in all, four buildings burnt—fortunate- ly however none of them very valuable.

Camden Journal.

Cure of Hydrophobia.—The following ap- peared in a late Liverpool paper, as a com- munication. What is now well known of the extraordinary properties of the chloride of lime, gives plausibility to the suggestion of its efficacy as a preventive of Hydropho- bia.

We are indebted to M. Coster, a French Physi- cian, for the following valuable discovery, as a pre ventive to Hydrophobia:—Take two table spoonsfull of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harm less that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long direct ed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the inflic- tion of the bite.

An eruption of Mount Etna, which took place on the 16th May, destroyed eight vil- lages, which neither ashes nor lava had reached at any previous period. Many of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins of their houses. The ashes thrown out of the new craters were carried as far as the moun- tains of Calabria.

At an auction of the furniture belonging to the late Mrs. Sunderland, of Langlands Hall, near Cartmel, on Wednesday week, a chest of drawers was among the articles exposed to sale. An old man present, know- ing his own workmanship, proceeded to show a secret drawer which he had inge- niously placed in the chest, when lo! upon opening it 500 guineas were discovered, which had lain unknown for many years.

Cumberland Packet.

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.

The following maxims if pursued, will not only make the men in love with mar- riage, but cause them to be good husbands:

The first is to be good yourself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to de- ceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to error and frailty.—Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or pro- mise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the acci- dents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrows be- tween you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to sooth the troubles of the other. Resolve every morn- ing to be cheerful all day, and should any thing oc- cur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quar- rel or create a heartburning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife, is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in the wife is what she promised at the altar, what the good will revere her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive. Be as- sured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his tem- per, and command your own. Enjoy with him satis- faction, share and sooth his cares, and with the ut- most assiduity conceal his infirmities.—*Amer. Farm.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Hertford County.—Jacob Hare, S.; Jno. H. Whee- ler, and Isaac Carter, C. Sheriff, Rich'd G. Cooper.

Northampton.—Colin W. Barnes, S.; R. B. Gary, and James Haley, C. Sheriff, Jos. H. Wood.

Pasquotank.—Lemuel Jennings, S.; Thomas Bell, and John M. Skinner, C. Sheriff, Joshua A. Pool.

Currituck.—Jonathan Lindsay, S.; W. D. Barnard, and Benj. T. Simmons, C. Sheriff, Isaac Baxter.

Camden.—Caleb Perkins, S.; Thos. Dozier, and Abner H. Grandy, C. Sheriff, Luke G. Lamb.

Perquimans.—Henry Skinner, S., Benj. Mullen, and Thos. Wilson, C. Sheriff, James Long.

State of the poll in *Rowan:* Commons, Thos. G. Polk 1279, Rich. Pearson 1113, Clement 617, Wal- ton 427. Sheriff, Fielding Slater.

Mecklenburg.—J. Blackwood, S.; W. J. Alexan- der, Col. Evan Alexander, C. Sheriff, John Sloan.

Davidson.—Ransom Harris, S.; Joseph Spurgin, and W. W. Wiseman, C. Sheriff, Wm. Kenneday.

Cabarrus.—Christopher Melcher, S.; D. M. Bar- ringer, and John C. Barnhardt, C. Sheriff, William H. Archibald.

Iredell.—Pinckney Caldwell, S.; Jos. Bogle, and Rich'd Allison, C. Sheriff, Hiram Caldwell.

Surry.—Wm. P. Dobson, S.; Mordecai Fleming, and Alfred C. Moore, C. Sheriff, T B. Wright.

State of the poll: Senate, Dobson 496, Roberts 266, Poindexter 362. Commons, Fleming 1203, Moore 669, Col. Arnold 610, Col. Zackery 582, E. Waugh, Esq. 494. Sheriff, Wright 915, Col. Speer 651, Maj. Easley 315.

Gates.—Wm. W. Cowper, S.; Wm. W. Stedman, and John Willey, C. Sheriff, James R. Riddick.

Guilford.—John M. Dick, S.; Allen Peebles, and Amos Weaver, C. State of the Poll: Dick 607, Jno. W. Caldwell, 432; Commons, Peebles 1119, Weaver 996, Geo. C. Mendenhall 987, Wm. Adams 875.

Martin.—Joseph J. Williams, S.; William Watts and Jesse Cooper, C. Sam'l S. Shepherd, Sheriff.

Burke.—David Newland, S.; Alney Burgin, and Elias A. Hooper, C. Sheriff, Wm. C. Butler.

Stokes.—John Hill, S.; no opposition, 683 votes. Col. Leonard Zeglar, 807, Col. Jos. W. Winston 736, Commons. Sheriff, S. Stone, 1236 votes—no oppo- sition

Rockingham.—Robert Martin, S.; Wm. Donald, and —— Aaron, C. —— Sheriff, —— Robards.

Anson.—Clem. Marshall, S.; without opposition; —— White, and —— Morris, C. Sheriff, J. Medley.

Wilkes—E. Jones, S.; William Horton, and Mont- fort Stokes, C. Sheriff, William Hampton.

U. S. Senator.—Should Mr. Iredell de- cline a re-election, who will probably be the candidates for the above office? We ask for information. We have heard the names of Governor Owen and Judge Mangum mention- ed.—*Oxford Examiner.*

Is it believed, and if so, upon what grounds, that Mr. Iredell means to decline a re-elec- tion? We hope not, for we cannot expect that his place will be better filled; and, judg- ing from the conduct of the last Legislature, we fear it would not be so well filled. If he have not expressed such an intention, it is certainly singularly indelicate and unjust to hold such language as the above from the Ox- ford Examiner.—[ED. OBSERVER.

A Squash raised in this county, was brought to our market on Tuesday morning last which weighed 49 pounds. It sold for 12½ cents.

Temperance.—We are informed, that at Alford's election ground, in Robeson county, not a drop of ardent spirits was allowed to be sold at the late election, and that a jug which had been secretly conveyed there by a young man, was discovered, and its contents emp- tied upon the ground. The people of Robe- son seem to be wide awake upon the subject of intemperance.

The Editors of the Salisbury Carolinian have been prosecuted for a libel upon the Hon. Jas. Martin, of that town, Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of this State.

The Vice Presidency.—On one morning during the past week we received two papers, one from the North and one from the South, containing strong recommendations of the Hon. Mr. Drayton, at present a member of the House of Representatives from S. Caro- lina, as a suitable person for the office of Vice President of the United States. There could not be a better selection; for there are few men in any country of more talents, and none more high minded, honorable, or patri- otic than Mr. Drayton. He has been distin- guished in every station which he has filled;—in the Army, in Congress, as a private citi- zen, his character is not only unimpeached, but is distinguished for devotion to his coun- try, candor, firmness, and love of justice.—We hope he will be supported by all parties, without distinction.

Bank Note Exchange.—The tables are at last turned upon our neighbors; and instead of our notes being at a discount in our own State, they are now better than those of any other State, and beyond the fear of depreciation. The following are fair quotations of those of our neighboring States:

United States Notes,	*par.*
South Carolina,	1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,	1 do do.
Georgia,	2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,	¼ *pr ct. pm.*
under 500,	½ do do.

We learn with pleasure, that the Editors of that respectable and useful paper the *Ra- leigh Register*, have made arrangements to enlarge it to an imperial size, in the course of a few days. We have long wished to do the same, but have been prevented by the con- tinued delinquency of too many of our *pa- trons.*

The Hon. Willis Alston, Representative in Congress from the Halifax district, has de- clined being a candidate for re-election, and Messrs. Jas. G. Mhoon, of Bertie, Jesse A. Bynum of Halifax, and Col. Jos. J. Williams, of Martin, are already announced as candi- dates to succeed him.

The Storm of the 16th instant, which was scarcely felt in this place, was immensely des- tructive along the coast of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia. Some account of its ravages at Wilmington will be found below. At Charleston, several vessels were sunk at the wharves, and at the Islands in S. Carolina and Georgia, the Sea Island Cotton Crops are said to be injured to the extent of one-half or two-thirds. The rice crops have also suffered greatly. But it is thought that at sea the greatest damage has been done.—By the last Norfolk papers we find that a number of vessels have put into that port in distress. A Southern gentleman who had been on his way home in one of these vessels, passed through this place a day or two ago, and mentioned that he saw many evidences of wrecks as he passed into Norfolk, and was informed by the pilot that he saw two vessels bottom upwards, the entire crews of which had no doubt been lost.

Wilmington, N. C. August 18.

Dreadful Storm.—In the afternoon of the 15th inst. the gathering clouds, portended an approaching storm. After night the wind rose and was accom- panied by rain. About 8 o'clock the storm set in with hard blowing from the East; and increased gradually until 9 o'clock, when the wind began to rage with as much fury, as we can remember in any former storm, and continued so for four hours. Be- tween 11 and 12 o'clock, the wind veered to the West. The water in the river rose, it is said higher than it has been known for twenty years. The plant- ing interest must suffer severely; and so we fear, must the salt makers, but we have not had any ac- counts from the latter.

In town, fences, trees and old buildings were pros- trated as might be expected. Two gentlemen have, we are sorry to say, sustained considerable losses.—A brick warehouse belonging to Richard Bradley, Esq. in which was stored salt and grain, was blown down. The one story house, formerly designated as the Candle Factory, 24 by 50 feet; a two story ware- house 40 by 60, a high stone wall and two extensive sheds, all the property of Aaron Lazarus, Esq. situ- ated in Surry and Queen Streets, near the southern extremity of the town, were also blown down.

Accounts from Smithville represent the storm there as terrible in its progress. Many of the female part of the community, sought refuge in the Garri- son. We cannot stay to enumerate the particulars detailed to us. We can only mention a few. The schooner Felicity, Capt. Wheeler, loaded with naval stores, sunk. The brig Shibboleth, Capt. Andrews; and two brigs from the West Indies, loaded with salt, and some other vessels, were driven ashore.

We regret to superadd to these particulars that the dredging boats, were driven on shore; and the jettees, recently constructed by the United States, carried away. We have not heard from the Sound; but we are apprehensive of the worst tidings from that quarter.

Last night (17th inst.) we had so much wind and rain, as to be apprehensive of a renewal of the storm.

Recorder.

Newbern, August 21.

On Monday night last we were visited by a storm of unusual, we might say unexampled violence. The gale commenced about 10 P. M. at S. S. East, and moderated in the morning, at S. West. The shipping in port sustained much damage—every vessel in the stream was driven from her moorings and many from their fastenings at the wharves The op- posite shore, the next day, presented the novel spec- tacle of brigs, schooners and small craft stranded high and dry. On Thursday afternoon the Revenue Cutter came up dismasted—the Captain, who has been at sea from childhood, says he never experienc- ed so severe a blow. Of the vessels at the bar, sev- eral are entirely lost, and all sustained more or less damage, except the *Henry Clay* and Plandome. We have not heard that any lives were lost. The dredge boat, we are glad to learn, rode out the gale in safe- ty. At Mattamuskeet, the loss is severe—of seven- teen sail, large and small, all were driven into the fields, and the crops which were represented as the finest they have had for the last ten years, are nearly ruined. We have not yet heard from Beaufort. We learn by a lighter from Core sound that a ship bound from New York for Charleston was on shore and entirely lost—also a brig—names not known. At Swansboro' several chimneys were blown down. We have not heard of the particulars—the gale was com- pared to a tornado.

[The Spectator gives an account of the loss and injury of many vessels.]

The Storm.—By a gentleman arrived here yester- day from Elizabeth City, (N. C.) we learn, that the storm, on Tuesday last, was terribly severe in that quarter; that much damage was done by the high water to bridges and roads, and that great quantities of lumber were floated and driven off; that the corn crops on the fine lands in Pasquotank and Perqui- mans counties have been twisted off and prostrated by this hurricane; that not even half a crop is ex- pected to be saved, and that a great scarcity of that staff of life must be the consequence.

The rain fell in torrents, filling up all the Creeks, Branches and Swamps; and the *Dismal Swamp Ca- nal*, that most stupendous and useful improvement, which had been greatly reduced by the long continu- ed drought, was filled in one day.

Daily Norfolk Beacon.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has u- nanimously decided, that parol declarations of a testator are not sufficient to *revoke* a will executed with all the proper legal formalities.

CENSUS OF NEWBERN.

In 1820.		In 1830.	
Whites	1475	Whites	1660
Slaves	1920	Slaves	1720
Free Negroes	268	Free Negroes	372
Total,	3663	Total,	3752
		Increase	89

Increase of white population 185
Decrease of Slaves 200

In Dryborough, the northern suburbs, there are 211 inhabitants, which, added to the number within the town limits, makes the aggregate 3963.

Newbern Spectator.

Revival.—Within the last two or three weeks, there has been quite a revival of Re- ligion in the Methodist Congregation of this City. A number have been added to the Church, many others are awakened and there seems to be a general excitement on this all important subject.—*Ral. Reg.*

Large Beet.—A beet measuring 24 inches in cir- cumference; and weighing 10 lb. when prepared for cooking; was lately presented to a lady in this town. It was grown on the plantation of Capt. Samuel Potter, near Smithville in the county of Brunswick.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

Gold.—This precious metal has been at length discovered in Marion county Alaba- ma. The tract of land on which it was found, was purchased by the owner recently, for less than $300. Since the discovery, he has been offered $2000 for it, but he refused to take it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Another report of the capture of Algiers.—Capt. Bocrum, of the Schooner Wil iam A. Knox, 11 days from St. Thomas, who went into East River on Thursday night last, reported, that official accounts of the capture of Algiers by the French had been received there, previous to his departure, and that the report was generally believed to be true.

Norfolk Beacon.

The following, from the Portland Daily Courier, is in confirmation of a paragraph from the Portland Argus. It has been sug- gested by some that the report was raised with a view of having an effect upon the ap- proaching election in Maine. It is proper, however, to state that the "Courier" takes no part in politics, whatever may be the in- tention of those further 'down east,' whence it seems the intelligence comes.

U. S. Gazette.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL NEWS.

We learn from William Vance, Esq. who left East- port for this place on Sunday last, that, on the pre- ceding day, news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. Johns, on such authority as to obtain entire cred- it, that the British West India ports were to be o- pened to the United States in *September*, under cer- tain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by letter, from Judge Chip- man, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. Johns. The same news was receiv- ed by a commercial house at St. Andrews, from a respectable commercial house in London. It is add- ed that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the In- terest of the British Northern and Eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the *res- trictions*, which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape, we think there is but little doubt.

Our Supreme Court, after a session of ten weeks (which is a longer period than it ever before sat) adjourned on Saturday evening. We shall, if practicable, obtain a list of the cases decided for our next Register.

In the meantime, we state, that the judg- ment of our Superior Court, in the case of *Elijah Kimbrough*, refusing a new trial, has been affirmed by this Court. Our Superior Court in October will, of course, fix the day for his execution.

Peter Hines, of Edgecomb, has been licens- ed to practice Law in the County Courts.

Ral. Register.

History tells of illustrious villains; but there never was an illustrious miser in na- ture.—*St. Evremond.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Gen. HENRY W. AYER, to Miss SARAH C. SALMON, daughter of Mr. David D. Salmon, all of this town.

DIED,

At the residence of her husband, in Bladen Coun- ty, on Saturday the 21st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH McALLESTER, consort of Col. Chas. McAllester.

In the death of this estimable woman her connec- tions and those with whom she associated have met with a loss truly great. She had for a number of years, been a worthy and highly respectable mem- ber of the Baptist Church; she possessed the esteem of all who had the satisfaction of acquaintance with her. She was a dutiful wife, a tender mistress, a sympathising friend, an accommodating neighbor, and a friend to the poor and needy. In short every excellence centered in her that can adorn the charac- ter of a Lady or a Christian.

Her end was peaceful. Well may we say "let our last end be like hers."—[*Communicated.*

In this town, on Friday evening last, of the dropsy, Mr. ANDERSON CURTIS, in the 30th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 6½ a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Cof- fee 11 a 14. Corn, 68 a 80. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Su- gar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 65 a 75. Bees- wax, 20 cts.

☞A Baptist Camp Meeting will com- mence in this county, on the 9th of the ensu- ing month, at Cedar Creek Meeting House, nine miles South East of Fayetteville.

August 26, 1830. 2*w.*

FAYETTEVILLE
Water Works.

THE Superintendent finds that the efficiency and usefulness of the Water Works are greatly im- paired by a constant waste of the water, not only during the day, but also during the night, by per- sons who have no regard for the interests of the pro- prietors, or the convenience of their neighbors. He therefore earnestly requests all persons who have hydrants on their premises, to see that there be no further waste. Those who do not think proper to attend to this reasonable request, are hereby noti- fied, that the rules of the Company, and the terms of their Licenses, will hereafter be strictly enforced against them. To ensure which,

A Reward of Five Dollars

will be paid for sufficient evidence of a habitual waste of the water by any person. This course is rendered absolutely necessary by circumstances of hourly occurrence.

E. J. HALE, Superintendent.

August 26, 1830.

AUCTION SALES.

A handsome and well as- sorted stock of Ladies' and Gentle- men's BOOTS, BOOTEES & SHOES of various qualities and new fashions, selected expressly for this market.—Also,

Misses and boys' Shoes and Bootees, Negro Shoes, &c.

Will be sold at Auction by the Subscriber on Thurs- day, the 9th of September next, at the Store at pre- sent occupied by Mr. Daniel Sutherland, Hay street. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

HENRY W. AYER, Auctioneer.

August 26, 1830. 90 3w.

Brick Row.

For rent, two Stores with convenient Warehouses, well calculated for wholesale or retail business.

Apply to D. SMITH, Haymount.

August 25. 90-2t.

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR.

—The Bachelor, lonely, depress'd,
No gentle one near him, no home to endear him;
In sorrow to cheer him, no friend if no guest;
No children to climb up; 'twould fill all my rhyme up,
And take too much time up, to tell his despair:
Cross house-keeper meeting him, cheating him, beating him,
Bills pouring, maids scouring, devouring his fare.

He has no one to put on a sleeve or a neck-button,
Shirts mangled to rags, drawers stringless at knee;
The cook, to his grief, spoils pudding and beef too;
With overdone, underdone, undone is he;
No son, still a treasure, in business or leisure;
No daughter, with pleasure, new joys to prepare;
But old maids and cousins, kind souls! rush in dozens,
Relieving him soon of his Bachelor's fare!

He calls children apes, sir, (the fox and the grapes sir!)
And fain would be wed when his locks are like snow;
But widows throw scorn out, and tell him he's worn out,
And maidens deriding, cry, "No, my love, no!"
Old age comes with sorrow, with wrinkle, with furrow,
No hope in to-morrow, none sympathy dares,
And when unfit to rise up, he looks to the skies up,
None close his old eyes up—he dies and who cares.

'Tis feign'd that Jupiter two vessels placed,
The one with honey fill'd, the other gall,
At the entry of Olympus: Destiny,
There brewing these together, suffers not
One man to pass, before he drinks this mixture.
Hence it is we have not an hour of life
In which our pleasures relish not some pain,
Our sours some sweetness. (*Massinger.*

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families n private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary fo the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

H. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. [85tf]

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,
Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. [85-16w]

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted, Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps, Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 1830. 17. 63-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cognac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } WINES,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 cerroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $3 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior,
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

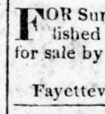
Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.



Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } WINES,

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direc from Lisbon, 15th Feb, 1830.

March 3.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who may be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31. 82tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Isle, and Petersberg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are now calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, the Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tar
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & B. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg S
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington &
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western S

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

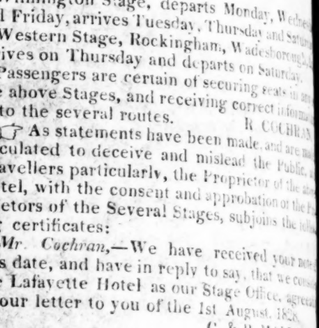
Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors solicits those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment: he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 70tf



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from ½ to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware.

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas,
6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.